at Ste. for one would. SEMI-WREKT, Y DISPATCH at \$2 per 6, or \$1 for six months. WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per sa-

TURSDAY ..... MARCH 10, 1885.

Footish Fears. Wall street may cry "Wolf!" " Woif!" until its cries bring the wolf. That is certainly a possibility. It is shameful that all the business interests of a great country such as this is should be at the mercy of financial tricksters, who "bull" gold and "bear" silver from the beginning to the ending of every year, and from the inauguration of every new President of the United States until his successor relieves him of the cares of office.

We say these fears of the monometallists are foolish; for if all the people would cease worrying themselves about a possible decrease in the bullion value of silver, and accept the standard dollars as being just what they purport to be, business would soon revive, and the country soon find itself as prosperous and as happy as ever a country was.

The facts are a'll against the theorists. Here before us in the last issue of Bradsfreet's is a monometallist's letter containing the following significant

Mr. Horatio C. Burchard, director of the United States Mint, recently furnished me with the figures showing the metallic and paper currency in the hands of the people of the United States and in the banks on January 1st of each year, beginning with 1878 and ending with 1885. The following are the amounts for the two dates mentioned Jan. 1, 1885. \$392,457,982 Gold certificates Silver coin....... Silver certifi-

The letter containing the above paragraph was written to show the folly of the Democrats in Congress who replied to Mr. CLEVELAND's anti-silver letter. But it happens to argue on the other

Those figures tell the whole story When the silver bill was under dis cussion eight years ago the mono metallists predicted the most dire disasters as the inevitable and early conequence of its passage. Among the dreadful results that were sure to follow from its enactment was the outflow of all the gold in this counsilver standard in the United States. But look at the figures. There is twice as much gold as silver now in the land, and more than three times as much gold as there was the day the silver bill became a law! Is not that simple fact enough to quiet the fears of the monometallists and induce them to give us a rest on this subject? Now, look back at the figures. They are official-di-

rect from the United States Mint. Many monometallists say that the United States are making a singlehanded fight against the single gold standard. Mr. HALSTEAD says well, though he favors the discontinuance of the compulsory coinage of silver, that the silver held by the Bank of France on the 1st of March amounted in our money to \$408,000,000 ! "And it has not driven gold out of the country either," although France has about twice

as much silver as the United States. Again : The Italian Government has hreatened to terminate the Latin Mon-Union unless concessions are made that will enable Italy to coin a certain amount of silver. The Italian Treasury holds 325,000,000 francs in silver of the old Bourbon Government, and wishes to recoin it in 5-franc and

ce more : Read the following PARIS. March 7.—To-day in the hamber of Deputies M. Soubeyran sestioned the Government regarding tary circulation. He pointed out of aflowing silver to lie idle, anger of allowing silver and that Germany's futile atto demonetize silver after war of 1870 showed the hat the linancial crisis arose from the aucity of the silver in circulation, and redicted that a depreciation in the also of silver and fresh commercial ties would follow a suspension of coinage in America. The only for the present troubles was to the circulation of silver on a

ary Conference.
Tirard, Minister of Finance, adthe advantages of bimetallism,
minted out the difficulty of its atat. He said he would cons bether it was possible to demand a ng to the divergence of views of the ers he had little hope of succeeding, saked the withdrawal of the motion

md will have it.

Congress has adjourned. There is no prospect of stopping the coinage of silver or putting 480 grains into a dol-lar. Let us make the best of the situ-

Pisconnin is a Republican State, and as so largely Republican for many care that the Democrate were until re-

VIDAS is no Mugwamp; so vision He can sympathize with the people of Virginia, where Federal offices have for

years been filled, not in every instan of course, but too often by men who looked to the North instead of to the people of Virginia for approbation of their official conduct. So Mr. VILAS will not allow those men long to hold offices that ought to be held by better

England and Russia Uneasiness in England concernit natters in the Soudan seems to have been eclipsed for the present at least by excitement over the operations of Russia in Central Asia. In respect of the former problem the public mind has apparently settled down to the conviction that there is nothing to do but learned judges are right, serious-nay. swallow with as good a grace as possible the mortification entailed by an enforced retrograde movement and await until climatic conditions will permit a simultaneous advance from Korti and the amendments to the Constitution should be stricken from the organic Suakim. In respect of the Afghan frontier problem it is evident that England is pretty well stirred up and means immediate " business " of a most serious character if "business" should become necessary. According to latest advices it is neither true that the Ministry has been slumbering over the situainjunction to restrain the tion in Central Asia nor that England from refusing to accept his coupons in is upprepared to grapple with Russia. payment of taxes and other dues to the The Ministry was aware of a critical state of affairs long before information to that effect had reached the public : and while it is a recognized fact political entity.
This State is "the obligor, that England has been placed at a disadvantage by receding from BEA- holders " the obligee. Therefore, prac-CONSFIELD'S Asiatic policy, it is

at Candahar. Although the ministry of the decree in this case.

Yet, in this suit the State was no. has been using diplomacy for all that diplomacy is worth, it has been preparing for the worst. England is pledged to maintain the independence of Afghanistan, and that she means to was not before the court nor a party to keep her word is shown by the fact that immense quantities of military stores have been sent to Kurrachee: that Sir PETER LUMSDEN, who is at the head of the English half of the Boundary Commission, has advised the Afghans to resist Russian trespass and promised English aid, and that on Friday the English Government sent an emphatic demand to St. Petersburg for the withdrawal of

Russian troops from Afghan territory. The London Observer, in commenting on this demand, says it partook of the character of an ultimatum, while the News declares that whether put in the form" of an ultimatum or not, it is final, and adds that "the

choice of peace or war lies in the hands of Russian statesmen." As to popular feeling, the Times fairly expresses it when it urges England to occupy and fortify Herat at once and check the Russian advance into the interior at any cost, and boldly throws down the gauntlet by proclaiming that if Russia wishes to fight, England is not only ready, but willing, and Russia has only to say the word." In other words, the Times shows that there is a growing sentiment in England in favor of what appears to many to be her prestige in the East-that is, an abandonment of the "buffer policy"—
the policy of using Afghanistan as a indirection Judges Bond and Hughes are not permitted to lay their (legal) hands upon this State. Hear Mr. Justration of the declaration of Dost Mo-

of which Herat is the hilt.

HAMMED, that Afghanistan is a sword.

We see, or think we see, signs that Mr. WATTERSON is not satisfied that the inauguration of CLEVELAND was the beginning of the rule of the anti-Protectionists. Here is Mr. WATTERson's last thrust at the new President :

"The selection of two members of his Cabinet from the State of New York does not suggest the astute, political tact of the most prudent Democratic statesmen. Nor does the exclusion from the council board of an immediate representative of some twenty millions of people and ten or a dozen States, embracing a vast territory which extends from Pennsylvania to the wisdom of a veteran."

That is Mr. WATTERSON'S sharp and peculiar method of saying that Mr. TIL-DEN did not form Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet. If he had selected it, its composition would have given evidence of "astute political tact " and " the wisdom of a veteran." As he did not, it does not give any evidence of those

Mr. WATTERSON is anti-Protec tionist first of all. The appointment of DAN. MANNING to be Secretary of the Treasury-the man who invited Mr. RANDALL to stump New York. New Jersey, and Connecticut for CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS-is more than the Kentucky editor can bear without showing his teethjust a little.

Among the Damaras, all the members of each family, or tribe, consider themselves as sitting around one fire. Perhaps Mr. THURMAN was thinking of the Damaras when he said the Democrats who had been out in the cold so long wished to get near enough the fire of the new Democratic Administration to warm their fingers. We hope that the old Roman will himself get a chance to warm his fingers.

Suppose some rich capitalist should. in some quiet nook of China or Russia set up a mint and strike off an exact fac simile of our legal-tender dollar! We mean as good, lawful silver, "900 fine," and of full weight. How could his pieces be distinguished from those of the San Francisco or Philadelphia mint !- Louisville Post.

It would be more profitable to coun

The Richmond Dispatch copies our article ir favor of a constitutional convention, but credits it to the Eastern-Shore Herald, -- Eastern Virginian. (We stand corrected.)

"Dan." Menning, Cleveland's Se-retary of the Treasury, is a high-riff bank man.—Cincinnati Commer-

We had supposed that we had done in the discussion of the extraordinary ion of Judges BOND and HUGHES but the following argument from a dis inguished lawyer is so clear, cogent, and complete, that we cannot but give it a conspicuous place in our columns.

The case might be submitted to the
Supreme Court of the United States on

this argument. It is as follows :

Parsons vs. Marye, Auditor, and als Judges Bond and Hughes Reviewed

WARRENTON, VA., March 7, 1885. Dear Dispatch: I read with interest and studied with care Judge Hughes's elaborate opinion in the case of "Par-sons rs. Marye, Auditor, &c.," reported in your issue of February 18th past, and submit to you and the public the following criticism and review: Beyond doubt, this case has both a "political" and "professional" aspect. I propos only to consider the latter. If thes as I view them, terrible—consequence must follow. If their decree be sup-ported by Federal law and precedent then "the autonomy" of this Common wealth is destroyed, and Article XI. o law. Edward Parsons, who held a fraction less than \$5,000 " of overdue coupons," clipped from bonds alleged to be the genuine bonds of the State of Virginia, filed his petition or bill in the United States Circuit Court, to which he made Marye, Auditor, &c., and others, defendants, and prayed for an

If genuine, Parsons's compons evidence outracts entered into by Virginia with certain bondholders in her sovereign

tically and in facto, Parsons's suit was against the State of Virginia, and his stated that she can within a few weeks object "the specific performance" of his alleged contract, and this the effect

(so says Judge Hughes) before the court nor a party to the cause. In a suit upon a contract—a bond—the chief of the contracting parties, "the obligor," the cause! Marye and the other defendants were not parties to the contract, nor were they "privies," not were they directly or indirectly connected with it.

The State, a sovereign, and above the law (the law-maker), without a day in the Federal court, without opportunity to make defence, and never served with process, has been decreed against by

If men did not, would not the rocks make outery against SUCH ENORMITY The decree, enrolled, upsets the foundation of law, violates every rule of practice and precedent, and destroys

the State. What judge before this was ever known to dispose of a case without a hearing upon its merits? It is a novel practice, to say the least of it. If done before, when and by whom? As I read the law, "perpetual injunctions are such as form part of the decree made at the hearing upon the merits. (Kerr on Injunctions, chap. 2, sec. 1, p. 11.) See, also, "Great Falls Manu facturing Company es. Henry's admin istrator." (25 Grat., p. 575.)

The State of Virginia, it is clear, was necessary party to Parsons's suit. Without her presence it was Hamlet absent from the Prince of Denmark. With Virginia a party to this suit th court had not jurisdiction; and to avoid such dilemma Parsons and the Court laid hands upon Auditor Marve and other inevitable if England is to maintain State officials. But the device (I had tice Matthews, of the Supreme Bench sia and England-and a practical illus- in his opinion in the now famous case of "Antoni rs. Greenhow," (107 U. S. Reps., 783.)

Reps., 783.)

"For a breach of its contract by a State no remedy is provided by the Constitution of the United States against the State itself, and a suit to compel the officers of a State to do the acts which constitute a performance of its contract by the State is a sayit against the State isself."

Chief-Justice Waite, in "Louisiana ra, Jummel," quoted by Justice Matthews as conclusive upon this point, lays it down that "when a State submits itself without reservation to the jurisdiction of a count in a particular case, that jurisdiction may be used to give full effect to what the State has by its act of submission allowed to be done; and if the law vermits correction of the pubby its net of submission allowed to be done and if the law permits coercion of the pub-lic officers to enforce any judgment tha may be rendered, then such coercion may be employed for that purpose. But this i-very for from authorizing the courts, when c not be sued, to set up its ju

What, then, becomes of "Parsons rs. Marye and als?" Are these not lean-cut principles, enunciated in clear, orous, and ringing sentences? "The wayfarer need not err." need he?

Take the authority cited approvingly by Judge Hughes, "Cunningham rs. Macon, &c., Railroad Company," (109 U. S. Rep., p. 446.) This was a suit against Georgia officials, but held in effect, and, in fact, to be against the State, and the bill was dismissed in the lower court and this judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Why did not Judge Hughes follow this decision? In the court below Mr. Justice Woods, dis-

missing the bill, said: "The bill is, to all intents and purposes, a suit against the State. It is mainly her property, and not that of Alfred Colquitt or I. W. Renfroe, that is to be affected by the decree of this court. It is the title of the State that is assailed. The attack is not made against the State directly, but through her officers. This indirect way of making the State a party is just as open to objection axif the State had been named a defendant." Justice Bradley, in "Board, &c., vs. McComb," (92 United States Reports

page 531.) says: "The objections to proceeding against State officers by nandamus or injunction are—first, tha it is in itself a proceeding against the State itself; and second, that it intereres with the official discretion vested in the officers."

What are Auditor Marye's duties? To whom must county and city treasurers make their returns? Whose agents whose officials are they? Do they receive orders from Federal judges? Do they execute Federal laws? Are they officers or agents of the Federal Government? Judge Hughes cannot substitute his discretion for that of Auditor Marye's, or the Richmond City Treasurer, or the treasurer of Fauquier county, in any matters within their proper jurisdiction; and they, not Judges Bond or Hughes, are the tax-collectors of this proud old State.

I quote again from the Chief-Justice of the United States. In "Jummel vs. Louisiana," before cited by me, he says (107 United States Reports, page

The treasurer of a State is the keeper of a treasury, and in that way is the keeper the money collected from this tax, just as is the keeper of other public moneys, &c. is in occupant and is the keeper of other public moneys. He also an he is of all other public moneys. He dols them, but only as the agent of the ate. If there is any trust the State is the ostee, and, unless the State can be sued, e trustee cannot be enjoined. The officers we duty to the State alone, and have no constructed in the state of t

"Curningham es. The Macon, &c., R. R.," (109 U. S. Reps., 456.) is the law of and should have been followed in the

"a sweet morsel," satisfactorily rolled under the judicial tongue—though the injunction was granted and served upon the officers of the State of Texas (note this), in that case the Court refused to give AFFIRMATIVE RELIEF; nor did it order Governor or Land Commissioner it order Governor or Land Commissioner to do any act towards perfecting the title of the railroad company to their alternate sections of land. This case, it is conceded, goes to the verge of sound doctrine, but "Parsons vs. Marye"

is a bow-shot beyond EVEN THIS.

Judge Hughes knew that Virginia had given to her bondholders a commonlaw remedy for the collection of their coupons, (Acts of 1881-'82, pages 10 and 37.) and that it had been held constitutional. This was Parsons's remedy-nay, his only remedy. Why did not Judge Hughes remit him to his legal action? Why did he violate accepted principles of equity-practice by enter-taining the bill of Parsons, when Parsons had adequate remedy at law? Judge Hughes knew that the writ of mandamus " did not lie; that it had "mandamus" did not no. 1881-182, p. been repealed (Acts 1881-182, p. ber statute book that in her statute (matter of public history) Virginia had declared that there were in existence forged and spurious bonds and coupons, and as a "condition precedent" to paying, she demanded satisfactory proof from the holder that the coupons in his possession, and which he sought to make use of, were gennine. (Acts 1881-'82, pages 10 and 37, entitled Acts to prevent frauds on the Commonwealth and the holders of her securities in the collection and disburse-ment of the revenue."] Yet, knowing all this, so far as was in his power Judge Hughes turned loose upon the State Treasury nearly five thousand dollars worth OF UNPROVED coupons, set at defiance State law, and, to make the climax complete, is reported to have State officers said if Marye and other refused to execute his orders, they would be "outlaws" and thus deal with. Has Virginia escaped " flood and field " to become a eplaything for Federal judges? Spirits of Marshall, Madison, and Jefferson, forefend and save

Honor to Richmond's patriotic business-men and their Chamber of Commerce, and thanks to you, editors of the Dispatch! You have laid the axe to the root of the evil. Let " the good

work " go on.
"The coupon" has become an " un "The coupon" has become an "un-holy" and an "unclean thing," and those who deal in them are "pestilent fellows " and "stirrers up of strife." Government, Federal and State, rests upon the people, is theirs, and was made for them. If "judicial war," already declared by Judge Hughes against the State, is to be waged, "the people" can end it if they will. If, however. the end is at hand, and the "glory of our Israel" about to depart, bod" to be her name, call together the Legislature, repeal "the tax laws," close the Treasury, and if this old Com monwealth must die, let "the nobles Roman of them all" die by her own hand, perish upon her own sword.

Very respectfully, R. T. S .... Mr. Blair's Case

Mr. BLAIR's credentials were presented in the United States Senate yesterday. His case is exactly the same as Mr. BELL's was, which we explained some days ago. Mr. BELI was seated. Mr. BLAIR's term in the Senate expired on the 4th of March. He has been appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to be his own successor. The Legislature elected in New Hampshire last November will not meet until next June. That is the Legislature which was chosen last before his term expired. Consequently, though the vacancy was yet the Legislature has had no opportunity of filling it, as an act of Congress requires senators to be elected by the Legislature chosen last before their terms expire.

It will be seen that the New Hampshire case is a peculiar one-very different from that of Oregon or that of Illinois, supposing that the Governor of either of these States shall appoint a successor to the Senator from his State whose term expired last week

The New York Tribune advises Mr. CLEVELAND not to appoint to office any Democrat who as a member of the last House of Representatives voted against the discontinuance of silver coinage. Mr. CLEVELAND will be sure to take the advice of WHITELAW REID, JAY GOULD'S organ-grinder.

The Mouroe Doctrine: A Concise His tory of its Origin and Growth, By GEORGE F. TUCKER, of the Boston bar, (author of the Manual of Wills.) Beston: GEORGE B. REED. 1885. Price \$1.25.

The Nicaraguan treaty, the Mexican treaty, and the Spanish treaty-all lately negotiated-have recalled public attention to the MONROE doctrine ; and this book is one of the results. What is the MONROE doctrine? Well, here it is, in Mr. MONROE'S own words. We copy a single sentence from his aunual message of 1823. He said :

"We owe it, therefore, to candor between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

That declaration was a bold one. It was as if to-day Mexico should threaten all Europe with war. The book will be interesting to stu-

dents of political history. For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"The Louisville Courier-Journal pronounces Washington whiskey the vilest to be found in the United States." HEN-NERY ought to know. The Augusta Constitutionalist says :

'The Democratic party must endure."

The Democratic party has endured, and now it is reaping its reward. "Yesterday the New York World sprang a spring poem on an unoffending oublic," The World did good service n the last campaign, but even that will not save it if it presumes too far in the

matter of spring poetry.

The Philadelphia Press thinks that the thieves that followed in the wake victims with rare discrimination, inasmuch as they did not rob any Repub-

that " there is honor among "-but the Press knows the rest.

sisfied about CLEVELAND'S mangura ion if Mr. BLAINE would positively deny that it ever took place.

is recommended and used by physi-cians. It is the best and healthiest

It is strange that people of intelli-gence get mislead by using mixed common whiskeys, when they can get Montrose and B Select, which are known to be pure and recommended for me dicinal use, W. D. BLAIR & Co., 1109 east Main street

BEATER.

BEATER.

BAKER.—Died. Monday. March 9th, at 4:30 P. M. FLLA RUFF, infant daughter of F. W. and Georgia Baker; aged one month and seven days.

Funeral will take place TO-DAY at 3 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her parents, corner Twenty-third and O streets. Friends of the family invited to attend. BEACH.-Died, at his residence, 17 Spring street, Monday evening. March 9th, at quar-ter past 7 o'clock. Mr. BICHAED BEACH formerly of the Capitol police. Funeral notice in this evening's State.

Farewell, MELVIS, thou hast left us. Angels claimed thee for their own: His funeral took place yesterday afternor his father's residence. No. 906 Twent,

SMITH.-Died, at his residence, in this WILLIAM P. SMITH.

His funeral will take place on THIS (Tues day) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock at the Clay Street Raptist church. The friends of his amily and the members of the old First Virginia regiment are requested to attend. MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A stated communication of ST. JOHN'S LODGE. No. 36. A. F. and A. M., will be held at St. Albans Hall, corner Main and Third streets. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

WALTER MOORE.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF

AMUSEMENTS. RICHMOND THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 101H. GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY. GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Farewell engagement of
Mr. FRANK MAYO.
Supported by a company of acknowledged
artists under the management of
Mr. SHERIDAN CORBYN.
Will present, for the last time in this city,
Mayo's ever welcome
DAYY CROCKET.
Justly termed an idyl of the backwoods.
Prices: Reserved seats. \$1: admission.
75c.; dress-circle, 50c.; family-circle, 15c.;
gailery, 10c.

mh 10-11\*

THE MUSEUM.

SECOND WEEK AND GREAT SUCCESS OND WEEK AND OF THE HARRIS OPERA COMPANY. with eighteen first-class artists and a strong chorus, MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNES-DAY,

PATIENCE. PATIENCE. EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT Prices of admission as usual, 10 cents reserved seats, 20 cents—to be had at C. F lohnston's, 918 Main street, Doors oper afternoon 1:30; performance commence 2:30. Night, doors open at 7; performance sommences at 8. mh 10-5t

.. THE LEGISLATOR,"

A HUMOROUS, ELOQUENT, AND IN-STRUCTIVE LECTURE. benefit of Company E, First regi

Hos. WILLIAM McADOO. Tickets, 25c.; reserved seats, 50c. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS; Ol. C. J. Anderson. Maj. J. D. Patton Ol. Jo. Lane Stern. Maj. J. H. Dinnee Col. M. I. Spotswood. Capt. J. H. Derbyshire. mb 8-Su Tu&Th3t

March 22d, at 838 west Grace street, will happy to receive, between the hours of Jand 3, on every week day except Mondand Thursday, young ladies or their friend who desire to join her small and select tracilling parties, mit 8,10,13,15,17,19

EXCURSIONS.

MONTROSE WHISKEY. W. D. BLAIR & CO.,

INSURANCE COMPANIES. (INCORPORATED 1794.)

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA. OFFICE IN SOCIETY'S BUILDING. No. 1014 EAST MAIN STREET, (NEXT TO

POST-OFFICE.) Insures buildings by annual and perpetual

to the building No. 1014 EAST MAIN STREET, recently purchased of the Virnia Home Insurance Company. H. A. CLAIBORNE, Principal Agent. FRANK D. STEGER, Secretary. mb 7-3m

HOTEL WINDSOR HOTEL WINDSOR RESTAURANT,

opposite United States Government Build ing, Exposition Grounds,)
CORNER ST, CHARLES AVENUE NEW ORLEANS, LA.

This new, elegant Hotel and Restaurant has the modern improvements, contains 500 steeping-rooms, has a capacity for steeping and feeding 1.500 people per day. Is well located, both as for health and convenience for people visiting the Great World's Expesition now being held here. Two lines of cars pass the Hotel for down-town every minute. Rates, both for Hotel and Restaurant, reasonable.

GEORGE M. TILITON, Manager of Hotel: Manager of Hotel;
JAMES LEONARD.
fe 12-cod1m\* Manager of Restaurant.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c. DRESTON BELVIN. FURNITURE. No. 18 GOVERNOR STREET. [mh 10-3m]

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Large and superior stock of
VERY FINE FURNITURE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE OF
WALNUT CHERRY, EBONY, ASH,
MAPLE, IMITATION MAHOGANY,
IMITATION WALNUT,
POPLAR SUITS,
with a great variety of SIBEBOARDS,
WARDROBES, DESKS, BOOK-GASES,
CHIFFONIERS, PARLOR FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES, &c. Come and make your
selections, pay part cash, and the balance
on accommodating terms.
S. W. HARWOOD & SON,
4, 6, and 8 Governor street.

in the FURNITURE BUSINESS, in sayin the FURNITURE BUSINESS, insay. Ing we have some judgment as to the wants of the public, our long experience enabling us to buy goods at prices that can't be usdersold by any house in the city, our stock being full and replenished with all of the late novelties as they are produced. Parties wishing complete suits in WALNUT, MAMOGANY, and OAK for PARLOR. BEDAND BUNING-ROOMS will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying. Terms made satisfactory in all instances.

12, 14, and 16 Governor street.

mh 1-Su,Tu&Th3m

WE ARE CONFIDENT, AF-0

EARLY-ROSE POTATOES. Just received four ear-loads CHOICE EARLY-ROSE POTATOES, in barrels and sacks, suitable for planting or table use. For sale low from track.

H. WALLEUSTEIN & CO.,
Il south Fifteenth street. LANDRETH'S RELIABLE GAR-BODEKER BROTHERS.

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ny, less the amount of encum-

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1,005,400 00

23,022 85

and being first liens on the fee year's interest is due. loans, \$\_\_\_\_; interest accrued

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. TAL statement of how and in what

Assets of said company, and a detailed the same are invested:
Value of real estate owned by, the compa brances thereon.

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded simple) upon which not more than one interest due on all said bond and mortgage thereon, \$23,022.85; total.

Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of bu ishable improvements.

Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for lateral).

Potal value of said mortgaged premises. Account of Stocks, Bonds, and Treasury No this State and of other States, and also of rated Cities in this State, and of all other lutely by the Company.

United States 6 per cent, currency bonds.
United States 4 per cent, bonds of 1907.
United States 4 per cent, bonds
Central lowa Raffrond Company 1000 bonds
Ohio and West Virginia Railway Company
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway
pany bonds
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 7 per
bonds of 1.894.
New York, Chicago and St. Lows Railway
pany bonds. \$1,965,000 100,000 10,000 100,000 95,000 100,000 100,000 116,000 100,000 92.500 pany bonds. leveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and India first mortgage 7 per cent, bonds. oledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk first 119,000 dated 100.000 90,000 ew York, Lake Erie and Western Raitroad sink-209,000 ing-fund bonds.
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Ra
Company bonds.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha
Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railroad
pany bonds.
Albemarle and Chesapeake bonds.
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis
East Tennessee. Virginis and Georgia
New York City bonds.
1,400 shares New York Central and Hudson
Railroad Company stock.
1,900 shares Fort Wayne and Jackson Ra
Company preferred stock.
100 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad Com
100 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad Com
100 shares American Exchange National
of New York.
80 shares Fourth National Bank of New York.
205 shares Mercantile National Bank
York.
225 shares Metropolitan National Bank
York.
200 shares Mercantile National Bank of New
300 shares Mercantile Sachange National
of New York, 550 each.
100 shares National Bank of Commerce,
York.
150 shares National Bank of Commerce,
York. New Albany and Chicago Ra liway River 140,000 120,400 Hrond 93,000 9,059 14,000 23,700 12,500 15,625 15,000 13.500 6.000 York.

150 shares National Butchers and Drovers
Bank, of New York, \$25 each.

150 shares Bank of America, of New York
150 shares Manhattan Company, of New
150 each. 10.000 14,150 4.095.750 4.767.035 4.767.035 0

Amount of Stocks, Bonds, and all other Secu-pothecated to the Company as Collateral suced by the Company, with the Par and the amount loaned on each, Total Market Value. 27 shares, \$100 each, Union Trust Com-\$22,700 \$77,180 00 \$20,000 1.000 1.380.00 1,000 1,060 00 57,000 63,250 00 45,009 5,000 11,000 001 8,000 17,200 00 6,500 16,575 00 19 500 31 950 00 pany shares, \$100 each, Western Union Tele-2,000 1.080 00 21,000 31,500 00 24,000 5.000 6.143 75 5.006

2.340 00

7,500 00

3,300 00

3,750 00

456 00 8,750 00

4.900 00 6,000 00

in American Na-5167,933 75 in Continental Na-

cluded in "market value"

company, stated at their ac

due and to be-

thove disolute and contingent, due tested—viz., State, city, coun-

by instalment notes, being the

ING THE YEAR.

newed during the

lection at this

suspense, inclu-

and other ex-

upon all unex-from date of poi-peteal fire risks rned premiums.

83,802 66

and now held by the company -\$548,453,29 ed, sold, or used in any manner as security if so, what amount? None.

283,429 75

1.119,779 00

cluding paid-up capital stock 7,395,090 55

Fire Rinks.

\$179,069 07 634 59

178,434 48

3,811,427 76

3,989,862 24

275,316 87 carried out 2,353,158 87 3,353,158 8

ceived during the year in cash.\$3,642,308 85

ding \$255,783,21

other States, \$65,687,42, and

\$7,395,090 55

\$ 198,298 64

3,253,363 64

1,141,726 9

217,930 07

300,000 00 664,014 13

358,826 55

2,050,762 88 2,050,762 88

920 00

825 00

20 shares, \$100 cach, N can graph Company \$40 shares, \$25 cach, Chatham National Bank \$45,000 Cleveland, Youngstown and Pitts-burgh Railroad Company \$1,000 bonds \$5,000 United States Government 4 per cent. C, bonds. \$3,000 Pittsburgh. Bradford and Buffalo \$1,000 bonds. \$80,000 Lackawanna and Pittsburgh Rall-3.000 \$80,000 Lackawanna and Pittsburgh Rati-road \$1,000 bonds. \$15,000 Parker (reck Coal and Iron Com-pany \$1,000 bonds. 7 shares, \$100 each, Continental National Bank. 80.000 72.000 001 15,000 750 Bank 20 shares, \$100 cach, National German-American Bank of St. Paul. 100 shares, \$100 cach, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred. \$3,000 County Scotland, Mo., 8 per cent. 2,000 2,200 00 1.500 L'UROPEAN TOURS FOR YOUNG 10,000 10,250 00) 1.000 shares, \$25 each, Chatham National 2,500 \$50 each, Morris and Essex Rail

8 shares, \$50 each, Morris and Essex Ra read Company. 10 shares, \$100 each, St. Nicholas Bank... \$5,000 Feoria. Decatur and Evansyi \$1,000 bonds. \$1,000 bonds. \$6,000 Knoxville Water-Works bonds... Total par and market value, and amount loaned thereon. Cash belonging to the company deposited tional Bank.

tional Eank.

Cash belonging to the company deposited tional Eank. Interest due and accrued on stocks not it Interest due and accrued on collateral loan Gross premiums in course of collection no Bilis receivable, not mattered, taken for fire

What amount of instalment notes is owned Have any of these notes been hypothecat for money loaned within the past year:

The liabilities of said company:
Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses,
come due.
Gross losses in process of adjustment or in
ding all reported and supposed losses.
Losses resisted, including interest, costs,
penses thereon.

No. amount of unpaid losses.... Gross premiums received and receivable pired fire risks running one year or less ley, including interest premiums on per (no perpetual fire risks), \$2,239,557; unea 50 per cent. Gross premiums received and receivable pired fire risks running more than one year icy, \$3,102,031; unearned premiums, pro

total unearned premiums as computed all other demands against the company, and to become due, admitted and con ty, or other taxes and assessments, \$7. Total amount of all liabilities, except capital foint-stock capital actually paid up in cast surplus beyond capital and all other liamount of such surplus, which constitutes a presented by scrip, which, by the term deemed so as to diminish said reserved. stock and net surplus permanent reserve fund, re-

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, in mount of unearned premiums represented whole amount of such notes, \$548,453-29.

Net collected......

Total.....educt premiums and bills in course of col

ums.
Net cash actually received for premiums
teceived for interest on bonds and mort
teceived for interest and dividends on sto
ionns, and from all other sources...

ress amount actually paid for losses (inclu losses occurring in previous years), leginet all amounts actually received for on losses of the last or previous years), amounts actually received for re-usura panies, 43,750.14; total deductions. Net amount paid during the year for Cash dividends actually paid stockholders; dends declared during the year, \$390,000 Paid and allowed for commission and brok Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges special agents, and all other employees. Paid for State and local taxes in this and for national taxes 5—All other rayments and expenditures—viz. il other payments and expendit ty, travelling expenses, &c.; to

to by CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pre-he Home Insurance Company, belo

INDURAN- E STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACTION LEXANDRIA INSURANCE COM

inneal Statement for the fiscal year end-ling the Stat day of January, 1884, or the actual condition of the ALEXAN. DRIA INSURANCE COMPANY, organ-ized under the laws of the State of Vir-ginia. made to the Auditor of Pusity Accounts for the Commonwealth of Vir-ginia, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly regulating the reports of in-surance companies, approved February 22, 1878.

Name of the company in full—ALEXANbuta Insurance Cogpany.
Home or principal office of said company—ALEXANDHA, VA.
Character of the company (whether fire
fire and marine, or marine insurance company)—First and Marine.
President—BENONI WIDAT.
Scaredary and Treasurer—(ROBGE WISE,
Organized and incorporated—NOYEMBER
10, 1870.
Commenced business—APRIL 19, 1871. I. CAPITAL.

The amount of subscribed stock of such corporation.

The a brownt of said capital stock of such corporation of said capital stock paid up in cash.

The amount of said capital stock paid up by stock note (\$238 secured by cash deposits).

19.473 50 IL ASSETS

The assets of said company, and a detailed statement of how and in what the same are invested:
Loans on bonds and mortgage
(duly recorded and being second lien on the fee simple),
upon which not more than one
years' interest is due
interest accrued thereon.

Account of Stocks, Bonds, and Treasury Notes of the United States, and also of Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Critics in this State, and of all other Stocks and Bonds owned absolutely by the Company: Va. Mid. Railway bonds, 26's...... \$ 9,400 \$10.387 Va. Mid. Railway bonds, 36's...... \$ 1,500 1,500 va. Mid. Reilway bonds. 3d's... Va. Mid. Pallway bonds. 5th's... Char. and Rapitan Railroad bonds. Alexan orla Chy bonds. 1,500 1,425 11.000 10.340 5,000 5,100 5.000 Alexandra City

variety City
va. Le-40 bonds. 3,000
Csl. and Greenville
Railfrand bonds. 1,000
Richmond and Ibal.
Railfrand bonds. 1,000
Town of Danville
bonds. 1,000 1,000 Cit. National Hank 2,000 2,000 Va. Riddleberger 3,000 1,530 Washington and O. Railroad bouds. 2.000 120 Total par and marker value carried out at market 45,520 38,490 38,199 9 Cash in Company's principal of-menths due, diec furniture and supplies \$200; Virginia 10-40 compons \$270-\$141.75

The gress amount of all the assets of the Company.

Amount of premiums unpaid on policies which have been issued more than three mouths. Aggregate amount of all the as-Sets of the Company, stated at their actual value.

III. LIABILITIES. Net amount of unpaid losses ble upon all unex-pired fire-tisks run-ning more than one year from date of pol-ley, \$4,234 81; un-eurned premiums pro rata. Gross premiums (cash and bills) received and receivable upon all unexpired ma-rine risks..... 9,209 77 Cash dividends to stockholders

casa dividends to stockholders remaining unpaid.

Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising, and for agency and other miscellane-ous expenses.

Commissions, brokerage, and other charges due and to be-come due to agents and bro-kers on premiums paid and in course of collection, \$6.75 surpius.

Joint stock capitai actually paid
up in cash.

Surpius beyond capitai and all
other liabilities Aggregate amount of all liabili-

stock and net surplus... IV. INCOME. The income of the said compa ny during the preceding twelv months, and from what source derived: For Ma For Fire Laturd

cerpts for pre-minum (#c L44) 323,850 411,434 75 254,050 254,050 00 plate glassi..... Deduct only rein-5.014 75 | 546 80 251,736 41 74,845 00 7,814 60 Net cash actually received for premiums.....5.272 04 546 43 more than three months due, 298,598 2 marine, and inland risks...... 57,404 40

Received for interest on bonds and mortgages. Received for interest and divi-dends on stocks and bonds, col-lateral loans, and all other 2.087 60 7.966 47

The expenditures of said com-pary, giving a detailed state ment of the same: For Fire & Infand Grees amount
actually paid
for losses, toending 849,
950,15 losses
occurring in
previous yie
glass tosses, 37,113 12 4,945 99
Total Geductions. 1,159 82

35,953 30 4,945 90 Net amount paid during the year for losses (\$12.04 plate-glass losses...) Dividends actually paid stock-holders (amount of stockhold-ers dividends declared during the year, \$2.291). Paid for commissions or broker-age... age...
Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, cierks, agents, and all other employees Paid for State. national, and local taxes in this and other States.

cal taxes in States. States. All other payments and expend-dures—viz., Interest on depositions—viz., Interest on depositions. its, \$12.92; printing, pestage office furniture, &c., \$153.35 Aggregate amount of actual ex-penses during the year. Sworn to by BENONI WHEAT, President, and GEORGE WISE, Secretary, before , Notary Public for Alexandria city, Va. mh 4-6t

318 70

MERCANTILE AGENCY. C. F. CLARKE, Pres. E. F. RANDOLPH, Tr. [Established 1849.] THE BRADSTREET MERCANTILE

AGENUY. THE BRADSTREET COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 279, 281, AND 288 ERGADWAY, NEW YORK, Offices in all the principal cities of the inited States and canada; in London, Eng-ind; also a Continental and Australian cor-secondenses.

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